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Select Poetry.

THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BY MRS. HELEN RICH.

It came from the lips that had pressed the first kiss
On the brow of young innocence, sleeping in bliss,
And soft as the sigh of the evening's sweet air
Sank into the bosom—a mother's prayer.

It was murmured in accents soft, tender and meek,
Tho' the eyes kindled brightly, pale was the cheek;
An angel she seemed, as she lowly knelt there,
For her child softly breathing—a mother's pure prayer.

It asked for the loved one, not riches or power,
Nor beauty that fades as the glow from the flower,
But virtue and genius—gifts deathless as fair—
For these she was breathing a mother's pure prayer.

It is past, and her child is away on the tide
Of a life ever changing with passion and pride—
Tho' temptation may lure him, it whispers beware,
And the last thing to fade is—a mother's dear prayer.

It may not be slighted—it cannot be vain—
It will cling to its memory thro' pleasure or pain,
Though his sky frowneth darkly, what saves from despair?
'Tis the thought of his home, and his mother's last prayer.

It has breathed a deep spell o'er the soul in its morn,
A charm from all evil, by memory worn,
A gem whose clear rays never pale 'neath the glare
Of the false lights alluring from her and from prayer.

It may seem but a trifle, yet do not withhold,
Young mother, that boon far more precious than gold—
Your child may lack tinsel of fashion to wear,
But strengthen his soul with a mother's fond prayer.

It was breathed to a God who can feel for our woes,
A Father in whom all believers repose,
And lost is the spirit which madly would dare
To scoff at the truth of a mother's first prayer.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

On the 31st of March an authorized statement from the Treasury Department was made partially exhibiting the debt of the nation.—The items given are these:

Amt bearing interest in coin	$1,100,361,241 80
Amount bearing interest in currency	751,055,128 29
Amount on which interest has ceased	349,420 09
Amount bearing no interest	515,180,287 16
Legal tender notes	69,522,350 00
U. States notes, old issue	492,104 00
" " " new issue	432,668,465 00
Compound interest notes	156,477,650 00
Fractional currency	24,255,094 00
Unpaid requisitions	114,256,649 00
	$3,164,626,280 34

No very agreeable picture for tax-payers to behold. A debt of over $3,000,000,000 to be paid when butter is down to 12 cents a pound, oats 30 cents, and wheat less than a dollar a bushel. To properly manage our finances will require more skill than our present rulers possess.

The *North American* does not take the most hopeful view of the currency question. It says:

"In some respects it (the exhibit of Mr. McCulloch) is not so favorable as had been predicted. The unpaid requisitions have not been extinguished, no less than $114,256,540 of them being still afloat, and with only means in the Treasury to meet some $57,000,000. The statement put in circulation that the receipts from the seven-thirty loan had enabled the Secretary to wipe out the unpaid requisitions was therefore an error. Nor is the exhibit of the legal tender issues any more favorable. Taking into the account the interest bearing notes, the whole aggregate is $683,558,074, which added to $104,000,000 of National bank notes, gives us a currency reaching $787,559,074, exclusive of State bank issues. There does not appear to have been any effort to reduce this vast volume of currency, whatever the opinions of the Secretary may have been in favor of such reduction. All talk, therefore, of returning to the specie basis on such a currency is simply a matter of moonshine. The first step toward reducing the paper currency has not yet been taken by the Treasury Department, and hence the changes witnessed in the financial world are to be traced to other causes.

We, of course, do not expect that the Secretary can or should take any step in that direction while there continues to be such a mass of unpaid requisition, or in plain terms, unhonored obligations.

* * * * * * *

To have any portion of our national debt bearing compound interest reflects no credit upon the country, and is well calculated to diffuse abroad an erroneous impression respecting our resources and willingness to meet its obligations regularly."

☞A Yankee auctioneer lately indulged in the following little bit of the pathetic:

"Gentlemen, if my father and mother stood where you do, and didn't buy these boots, these elegant boots, when they were going for one dollar, I should feel it my duty as a son, to tell both of them that they were false to themselves and false to their country."

☞A good wife is the greatest of blessings. She always attends to things generally, and gets up in the morning and makes the fire in particular; besides slipping down to the market, over to the grocer's, up to the baker's and seeing to the breakfast all around. The husband of such an invention has little to do but to enjoy the luxuries of life, wear well starched shirts, whole breeches, exchange winks with the girls opposite, and go down town about 11 A. M.

☞The best exercise is that in general that we most like to do.

A Thrilling Story.

A NIGHT OF PERIL.

A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

Of course it is to be expected that in a life like mine I should often be exposed to danger of a personal character; it is the lot of all detective officers, and I have been no exception to the rule. In the course of my life I have been subjected several times to extreme peril. In the following story I am about to give an instance of such peril to the reader.

One day I was sent for by the President of the Bank of Commerce. When I arrived there I found the whole bank in a state of consternation. The safe had been broken into during the night, and all the specie abstracted. I immediately proceeded to examine the safe, and found that the locks had been forced; but a single glance was sufficient to show me that the locks had been forced after it had been opened, or in other words whoever had taken the money had wished to convey the impression that it had been forced open from the outside. Of course I at once came to the conclusion that some one connected with the establishment had taken the money. While examining the spot, I found on the ground a single leaf of a white Provence rose. It is the observation of small things that makes a good detective, for it is often the most trivial circumstance which supplies the first link in the chain. I did not pick up this rose leaf nor indeed appear to notice it. After the scrutiny was over, I went to the President's, Mr. Cameron's apartment.

"Well, Brampton," said he, "what do you make out of it?"

"Do you suspect anybody connected with the bank?" I asked.

"Certainly not! It is impossible that anybody connected with the bank could have committed the robbery; it must have been the work of burglars. Did you visit the cellar where the robbers entered?"

"Yes, and found that the bars had been filed from the *inside*."

"Indeed!—but what do you make out about the safe?"

"That the lock was forced after the safe was opened."

"That some one connected with the bank is guilty of the robbery; and he has endeavored to make it appear that it is the work of professional burglars. But he has done his work very bunglingly."

"You must be mistaken," replied the President. "I would answer for all in the employ of the bank with my life."

"I am afraid you would lose it," I replied, with a smile, "for there can be no doubt about the truth of my assertion."

"But how will you prove it?"

"That remains to be seen. How many have you in the employ of the bank?"

"Twelve, including the porter."

"Who has care of the safe?"

"Mr. Charles Munsel."

"Have any of your clerks a special fondness for flowers?"

"That is a strange question. But since you ask it, I remember that Munsel generally has a flower in his buttonhole."

"Who is this Munsel?"

"A very worthy young man. You surely do not suspect him?"

"I shall be very much surprised if he does not prove to be the robber."

"But you astonish me! He has the reputation of being very pious."

"Very well, we shall see. Where does he live?"

"No. — East Broadway."

"What time does he go to dinner?"

"At two o'clock."

"Just point him out to me as I go through the bank, and I will see you again to-morrow morning."

Mr. Cameron did as I requested. The young man I suspected was about twenty-five years of age. He was quite handsome, it might have been my fancy, but I thought there was a hypocritical look about his face. I glanced earnestly at him, so that I might engrave his countenance in my memory, and then passed into the street.

I directed my steps at once to East Broadway, and calling at the clerk's residence, I found that it was furnished in gorgeous style, far beyond his means. The door was opened by a shrewd old woman. I asked to see Mr. Munsel, but was of course told that he was not at home. But my purpose was answered by my visit, for in the hall, I saw a quantity of choice flowers in pots, and among them a fine *Provence rose*. I employed the rest of the day in making inquiries as to the private life of Mr. Munsel, and found that he was very extravagant in his habits, and also discovered that on that very day he had deposited a large sum of money under a false name in the Manhattan Savings Bank. The next morning I went to the bank for the purpose of reporting my progress to the President, and to advise the immediate arrest of young Munsel.

"Well, you were right about that young man;" said Mr. Cameron to me, the moment I entered his private room.

"You have come to that conclusion, have you?" I replied.

"Yes, after you had gone yesterday, I caused his accounts to be examined, and found a terrible deficit, amounting to $30,000. I called him into the room, and asked him for an explanation—"

"The worst thing you could have done," I interrupted.

"You are right—he has escaped."

"I expected as much. And where has he gone?"

"He left last night by the southern train—at least so we suspected. He has an uncle living about fifteen miles from Augusta, Ga., and it is very likely he has gone there. Now, Mr. Brampton, you must follow him."

"If you had left the matter in my hands, he should have been arrested without any trouble."

"I acknowledge I am in fault, and I am the more anxious to have him captured. Come, I will pay you well. Say you will go."

It was the middle of summer, decidedly not the best time to travel in. But the affair was imperative, and I was obliged to undertake the journey. The same afternoon at 5 o'clock, I started on my expedition.

Railway traveling in July! Who is there that has experienced it, that does not vividly remember its discomforts. The hot glaring sun, the dust, the intolerable thirst, and the warm water in the coolers, are all evils of such magnitude, that they make an indelible impression on the mind. Why, at the very thought of it at this moment, my throat feels choked up, and I feel the pricking of the flinty dust in my skin. And then the view from the car window; how hot and glaring every thing looks. The poor cows are panting in the meadows, the dogs at the stations appear to be on the verge of hydrophobia, everybody and everything is lazy, excepting the flies; and it appears to be their particular province to keep passengers from dozing, so that they (the passengers) may not lose any of the beauties of the scenery.

The longest journey must eventually come to an end, and after three days of really hard work, I reached the pleasing town of Augusta, in Ga. I was, however, in a very bad humor. I was annoyed at the banker's want of thought in allowing his dishonest clerk to escape. Now, when a man is in a bad humor with a journey he is about to take, he is very apt to consider the town at which he is compelled to stay as the most odious place in the world. I was no exception to this general rule. I hated Augusta, I detested it, I abominated it, I—but I cannot just now think of any other work to express my abhorrence, of that unoffending Southern city, I went to the best hotel in the city, and entered my name in the most savage manner, actually blotting the book in the act, much to the disgust of a precise looking clerk, who stood looking at me while I made the entry.

At last I partook of supper, and I must confess after that genial meal "a change came over the spirit of my dream." After all, Augusta was not such a very bad place. I actually began to think that it possessed some very fine streets and elegant houses. A cup of tea will sometimes work a marvel. I determined I would go and explore the city till bed time, and make inquiry after the absconding bank robber.

This young man's fondness for flowers seemed to be the greatest misfortune that could befall him. I have mentioned that a single bud remained on the rosebush in his hall. During my investigations this bud had blossomed. When he absconded from New York, he took this flower with him. By means of it I had no difficulty in tracing him to Augusta. There was something peculiar about the rose; it was a large white one, and fortunately attracted the attention of all the conductors on the route. My business was now to visit all the hotels in the city, to see if he had been there. The first one I entered immediately settled the question in my mind that Munsel had left Augusta, and this too before I made a single inquiry.

I entered the bar room, and the first thing I noticed was a faded Provence rose on a chair. On the back of this chair was a newspaper. I took it up, and my eyes at once fell on a paragraph containing an account of the bank robbery in New York; but I was immediately struck with the fact that where the person of the defaulter was described, the paper was mutilated, seemingly accidentally, but sufficiently so as to mar the description. This paper was the New York Herald, and from its date I knew it had only been delivered in Augusta that morning. I walked up to the bar and called for something to drink. While the barkeeper was preparing it, I said to him carelessly:

"There was a young man here this morning with very black hair and dark eyes; he was of medium height, but stooped a little."

"I suppose you saw him here," replied the barkeeper. "He did not stay long, however, but left with Mr. Theodore Munsel, of Parkville."

"You know Mr. Theodore Munsel, of Parkville, then?"

"Yes, indeed."

"What sort of a man is he?"

"A very rough customer."

"How do you mean rough?"

"He's been tried for his life twice, but managed to escape."

"You say he lives at Parkville?"

"No, that's his post town; but he lives in the woods five miles from the village."

"How can I get there?"

"You had better drive to Parkville, which is twelve miles off, and then inquire your way—his house is rather hard to find."

The next day I got a horse and buggy and drove to Parkville; the horse, however, fell dead lame just as I entered the village, and could proceed no further. I drove up to the tavern, and determined to proceed the rest of the way on foot. After making particular inquiries as to my road, I set off on my five miles walk. I did not suppose that I was known to Munsel, and my intention was to verify his actual presence, and then return the next day with the proper officers to arrest him.

It was a beautiful July evening, just cool enough to render walking a pleasant exercise. It was dark when I started, and I had not walked a mile before it became quite dark. But I had informed myself so well as to the right road, that I thought I could not mistake it. It soon, however, became apparent to me that a great change had taken place in the scenery around me. Instead of the road being clear and open, as it was when I first set out, large trees loomed up on each side of me, and the road became very bad—entirely different from the smooth, gravelled surface I had first passed over.—But I still pressed on, not even suspecting that I had mistaken my way. I now began to get tired. I must have walked at least two hours before any doubt entered my head.

By this time the broad road had degenerated into a narrow path. I knew, then, that there must be something wrong, for the people of the town, of whom I had inquired, had informed me that the road to Mr. Theodore Munsel's house was pretty good all the way. I paused for a moment irresolute, and did not know whether to retrace my steps or press forward. It had now become pitch dark, and I determined to go on, well assured that I could not find my way back. I had not proceeded many steps before I became convinced that I was wandering about in a forest. The underbrush began now to seriously impede my progress, and I found great difficulty in keeping on my feet.

My position was anything but agreeable—in the midst of a forest on a dark night. I cannot tell how I passed the three ensuing hours—they appeared three centuries to me. I suppose I must have walked the same path over and over again. I was at last completely overcome by physical fatigue, and sank exhausted on the stump of a tree.

I rested my head upon my hands, and determined to pass the night there, being now certain that it was perfectly futile endeavoring to find my way till morning. While in this stooping position, I thought I saw a light glimmer through the trees. I looked earnestly, and became convinced that such was really the fact. I immediately determined to make for it, hoping to find shelter for the night. I advanced in that direction, and soon reached a dilapidated house built entirely of wood, it was a miserable looking abode, and had it not been for my tired condition, I should have hesitated in seeking its shelter. But anything was better than spending the night in the forest, so I resolutely knocked at the door. My summons was for some time unheeded, and it was not till I had knocked again and again, that the door opened and a gruff voice asked what I wanted.

"Can you give me lodging for the night?" I replied.

I was told to come in, and found myself in a room of moderate size, miserably furnished. A log fire was burning on the hearth, and two persons occupied the apartment.—The one that opened the door to me was a man about fifty years of age, very stoutly built, and possessed of a very sinister expression of countenance. The second occupant was none other than the absconding clerk. I then knew that I was in Mr. Munsel's house, and I congratulated myself on my good fortune. I noticed that as I entered he cast a scrutinizing glance at me, but as I felt assured he did not know me personally, I experienced no alarm.

"I have lost my way in the forest," said I, in answer to their looks of interrogation, "and if you will afford me shelter for the night, I shall be happy to repay you for your hospitality."

"Be good enough to sit down," said Theodore Munsel; his eyes sparkling when the word "repay" was used.

"Where are you going?" asked his nephew, and then fixing another searching look on my face.

"I am going to Centreville. I left Parkville at six o'clock, but I suppose I mistook the road, for I have been wandering about the woods ever since."

"You are fifteen miles from Centreville," said the uncle with a kind of leer.

"You do not belong to this part of the country?" said the banker's clerk.

"No," I replied, "I am from the State of Virginia."

"What is your business?"

"I am collector for a house in Richmond."

"I should have taken you for a Yankee," said the young man.

"No, indeed," I replied, with an attempt to smile.

The uncle and nephew now left the room, and I could hear them whispering together in the next apartment. Still I did not feel any uneasiness, for I relied on the fact that I was unknown to the absconding clerk.—They soon returned to the apartment where I sat.

"We have only one room in the house," said the uncle as he entered; "if you will not mind sleeping with a son of mine, you can have a part of his bed."

I, of course, immediately consented, glad enough to find any place where I could rest my weary limbs.

After a pause of a few minutes I pulled out my watch, and said I should like to go to bed. I noticed at the time significant looks pass between the uncle and nephew when they saw my watch. It was a fine one—a real Cooper—and had been presented to me by an importer of watches for services which I had rendered.

"You will find my son next to the wall," said the uncle. "You will have the goodness not to awaken him, for he has been sick lately, and has to get up early."

I replied that I would certainly avoid waking him. The uncle took up a candle, and showed me to a room up stairs; it was the only habitable sleeping room in the house, and was situated over that in which we had been seated. Cautioning me to put out the light as soon as I was in bed, he left me.

I found myself in a room the exact counterpart of the one below excepting that this one contained a bedstead. Snoring on the bed next to the wall was a man some years younger than myself. I cautiously brought the light to bear on his face. The first thing that struck me was, that the man below had deceived me when he had told me his son was sick. He was undressed, and wore on his head a night cap.—

A vague sensation of uneasiness crept over me. I regretted having entered the house, and looked round the room for means of exit.—There was only one door in the room, that by which I had entered. Opposite to the door was a window. I walked up to it, and endeavored to peer through the outside darkness, but could distinguish nothing. I tried to reason away my forebodings, and succeeded in doing so to some extent.

I began to prepare for bed, and had already taken off my coat and waistcoat, when I fancied I heard a step on the stairs. I immediately extinguished the light, and waited with breathless anxiety; the door gently opened, and the uncle cautiously thrust forward his head. In the gloom of the chamber he could not perceive me; and finding the light extinguished, I suppose he thought I was in bed, for he closed the door very softly and descended the stairs again.

I was now worked up to the highest pitch of excitement, I felt certain that something was going to happen. I remembered my lonely situation—the inquisitive questions of the men below. There was no possible means for me to escape, except going through the room in which they were seated—and such a course I knew would be perfect madness. I summoned up all my philosophy, and determined to wait the *denouement*, and tried to persuade myself my fears were groundless. But when I thought of the significant looks that passed between the men when they saw my gold, I must confess the effort was a failure. And then the thought suddenly struck me, if, after all, the clerk had recognized me, it was certain that he would never let me leave that place alive. Five long minutes passed away, and I heard nothing. At that moment a light flashed before my window. I went directly to it, and saw the uncle with a lantern digging in the garden. I watched him with eager eyes, he was digging a hole about six feet long and three broad.

"Good God!" I exclaimed to myself, "he is digging *my grave*."

I now felt certain that the young man had been left in the room below to prevent my escape. But I determined to satisfy myself if such were the fact or not. I opened the door noiselessly, and stole cautiously down stairs in my stocking feet. I glanced through the key-hole of the door which opened into the room, and saw that my suspicions were well founded, for the absconding clerk sat beside a table with a revolver all ready cocked within his reach. I returned to the bedroom again.

I again took my position at the window.—Five minutes more of agonizing suspense ensued. I had nothing with which to defend myself, and was completely at their mercy. A sudden calmness now took possession of me. I suppose it was the calmness of despair, but with all my faculties were perfectly clear, and I turned over a hundred plans to escape the doom that awaited me. All this time I was eagerly watching the actions of the uncle.

The soil was very light, and he soon succeeded in opening the hole to at least four feet. He then threw down his spade and entered the house again. I expected every moment to hear them ascending the stairs, and made up my mind to sell my life as dear as possible, when a purring sound attracted my attention.

I now perceived for the first time that the light from the room below penetrated through several chinks in the floor. I lay down on the ground, and looking through one of the cracks, found that I could perceive everything in the apartment. One of the men was sharpening a large knife on a grindstone, and it was this that made the purring sound that I had heard. He felt the edge, and finding it sharp enough, discontinued his employment. They then began to converse, I could hear every word they said.

"Are you certain, Charles, that this is the detective?" said the uncle.

"Perfectly certain!" returned the clerk. "I know Brampton as well as I do you."

"It is certain he must die then. I suppose he has plenty of money with him beside his gold watch."

"Yes, he must be well provided with funds, and his business here is evidently to arrest me."

"Come, then, let us finish the business at once," said the uncle.

"Do you think he is asleep yet?" returned the clerk.

"No Matter if he is not, he'll sleep well enough afterwards anyhow."

The clerk laughed—hideously I thought.

"Will you do it, or shall I?" said the nephew.

"O, you may go, but be sure you make no mistake. Bill, you know, lies next to the wall, he has a nightcap on, the detective has none. Leave the light outside the door, for fear of waking Brampton; and above all, be quick about it."

In a moment my plan was formed. Bill was fast asleep. I gently turned him over to the outside of the bed, and pulling off his nightcap, put it on my own head. I accomplished this without waking Bill. I then cautiously laid myself in his place near the wall. The agony of the next few minutes was intense—my heart seemed ready to cease beating. I heard a step on the stairs; it advanced, the door opened softly, the floor creaked with the weight of a heavy tread. The murderer approached the bed.—I could feel his hot breath on my cheek. I had presence of mind enough to imitate a snore. I felt his hand passing over my head—it rested on my shoulder. O, agony of agonies, he had found out my *ruse*, and was about to kill me! My whole body was bathed in a cold perspiration.

Suddenly I heard a heavy thud on the bed, which was followed by a groan, and then all was still. The blow had been struck, and I was not the victim. A pause of some moments ensued, and then I heard the uncle ascending the stairs. They wrapped the body of the unfortunate Bill in a sheet, and conveyed it at once into the garden. They had no sooner left the house than I leaped out of bed, and ran to the window. They had evidently not discovered their mistake, for the body was already in the grave prepared for it, and they were filling it up.

I lost not a moment to put on the rest of my clothes, and creeping quietly down stairs, escaped through the front door. I ran as fast as I possibly could, and by chance took the right road. In less than an hour I was at Parkville. I roused the whole village, and in a few hurried words told my story. A large party of men immediately set off for the scene of the tragedy accompanied by myself.

When we entered the house we found the front room still occupied by the uncle and nephew. When they saw me they turned deadly pale, and I really believe they thought I had risen from the grave, for they had not yet discovered that they had sacrificed Theodore Munsel's son. When they saw that I was really alive, they assumed an air of bravado, supposing that I had come to arrest the clerk for the bank robbery. Their dream, however, was soon dissipated, for in a few moments the body of the murdered man was exhumed, and they were confronted with their bloody work.

It was shocking to see the uncle's agony when he discovered that his son had been murdered. Neither of the criminals attempted any defence. Three months afterwards they were tried, convicted and executed.

GIVING THE RADICALS A WIDE BERTH.

The special despatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a paper which has given the present administration its entire and hearty support, we regard as most significant:

WASHINGTON, May 2.—"There are certain indications which go to show that President Johnson, like the lamented Lincoln in his latter days, *is giving the extreme Radicals a wide berth*, and I hazard nothing in saying that the proclamation offering the South to trade will be soon followed by evidences still more conclusive of the desire of the President to heal the breach as quietly and pleasantly as possible, and unite the two sections again in "one harmonious whole."

You will note that his proclamation reviving trade is not addressed alone to the loyal people of the South, but includes the "well disposed" in its privileges, and that, too, without compelling them to take the much abused and often broken oath of allegiance. The South, in so far as trade is concerned, could ask no more than this, for the door of commerce is open as wholly and as freely to all the people as it such a thing as war had not been known. Whether they will avail themselves of the offer remains to be seen, but they must be rebellious, indeed, if they allow so handsome a privilege to remain a dead letter with them.

I understand, upon authority which I cannot doubt, that terms equally generous to those offered to and accepted by Lee and Johnston, will be shortly offered the whole Southern people—a few of their leaders in the rebellion alone excepted. In other words there will be a general amnesty tendered, and a disposition evinced to make the situation for our "wayward sisters" as pleasant as possible.

The radical element have got an inkling of the policy of the President, and declare that its adoption will end in the retention of slavery at the South, thus defeating, as they believe, the great object for which the war, during the past four years, has been fought, and leaving the old "bone of contention," still to be attacked and gnawed around by the opposing factions.

But let those beware who attempt to oppose the policy of President Johnson. Mr. Lincoln has been credited with firmness, but in his successor's little finger there will be more of the Jacksonian firmness than there was in Mr. Lincoln's whole hand.

Let Andrew Johnson but show himself the man to pursue such a line of policy as is indicated in the above despatch, and he will receive the support of the entire Democratic party from the moment he indicates that to be his intention. Surely with that, in addition to the support of all the conservative men of his own party, he would feel fully strong enough to face the impracticable radicals of New England.—Under such a policy each of the Southern States could be brought back to the Union most speedily, and with the least possible injury to its material resources. All the best interests of the nation imperatively demand that President Johnson should *give the extreme radicals a very wide berth.*

☞A railway is to be built in Palestine. It will connect Jaffa with Jerusalem, will be about forty miles long, and, with a harbor at Jaffa, will cost half a million pounds sterling.

☞"I suppose," said the quack, "you think me a fool." "Yes," said the patient, but I did not think you could ascertain my thoughts by feeling my pulse."

☞A wag seeing a lady at a party with a very low-necked dress and bare arms expressed his admiration by saying that she out-stripped the whole party.

☞"I shall be at home next Sunday,' a lady remarked, as she followed to the door her beau, who seemed to be wavering in his attachment. "So shall I," was the reply.

☞There is nothing that so awakens the divinity within us as lofty music. In the labyrinths of the ear, as in those of Egypt, gods lie buried.

☞It is not a single sudden blow that crushes permanently, but the long endurance of heavy burdens, or an accumulation of smaller ones.

☞The official statistics of the War Department shows that upwards of 64,000 Union prisoners have died in rebel prisons.

☞Did the man who ploughed the sea and afterwards planted his feet upon his native soil, ever harvest the crops?

☞Ladies will sooner pardon want of sense than want of manners.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : MAY 12, 1865.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Bedford county are hereby requested to meet in their respective election districts, on SATURDAY, the 17th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Bedford, on

Monday, the 19th day of June,

next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., which body will place in nomination a County Ticket to be supported by the party at the ensuing general election.—Under the rules, each district is entitled to two delegates. The Democrats of the several districts are also particularly requested to choose Vigilance Committees for the coming year and to return their names to the Chairman of the County Committee.

O. E. SHANNON,
Ch'n. Dem. Co. Committee.

The Dawn of Peace.

Every thing looks hopeful, now, for the pacification of the States lately in revolution. The terms granted to the troops of Lee and Johnston, will, doubtless, be accepted by the remainder of the rebel forces, and thus, through the conciliatory means which we have so long contended for, peace will be restored and the authority of the Constitution and the laws re-established throughout the length and breadth of the land. We believe now, as we have always believed, that the war might have been avoided, had the Congress of 1861 submitted the Crittenden Compromise to the people, or taken some other proper action to quiet the intense alarm in the South, of which the secession leaders were permitted to take advantage. Had this been done, what misery, what untold agony, might have been averted from the heads of the American people! Two millions of lives lost in this fraternal conflict; hundreds of flourishing cities and beautiful villages, laid waste, or destroyed; a country constituting, physically, an empire within itself, devastated and impoverished; nay, what is far worse than loss of property, or life, the civil convulsion which has left a chasm between the Northern and Southern people that only years of intercourse and mutual forbearance can span; these things would not now be a stain upon our history, had that infamous Congress done its duty. Again, we believe now, as we have always believed, that after hostilities had commenced, it was still possible to restore the Union by peaceful means, and that the war might have been ended long ago, upon the same terms to the rebels which they are now granted, had not the negro question been permitted to stand in the way and had the commanders of former expeditions against Richmond been sustained by the Administration as it sustained Gen. Grant. Imbued with these convictions, we have always regarded with feelings of sympathy, the soldiers of our armies, who, whether languishing in prison, or fighting in the front, were compelled to bear the burden of this awful war. Some of them, near and dear to us, sleep in everlasting slumber beneath the sands of the Southern coast, victims, as we believe, to an unnecessary prolongation of the war. Others, friends long cherished, have disappeared, leaving no trace of their doubtful fate. But, God be thanked, some whom we love and honor, are spared to us, and soon will return to the homes that are desolate without them.

Thank God, the sky is clearing!
The clouds are hurrying past,
Thank God, the day is nearing,
The dawn is coming fast.
And when glad herald voices,
Shall tell us peace has come,
This thought shall most rejoice us
"Our boys are coming home!"

Soon shall the voice of singing
Drown war's tremendous din!
Soon shall the joy-bells ringing
Bring peace and freedom in,
The jubilee bonfires burning,
Shall soon light up the dome,
And soon to soothe our yearning,
Our boys are coming home.

The vacant fireside places
Have waited for them long,
The love-light lacks their faces,
The chorus waits their song;
A shadowy fear has haunted
The long deserted room,
But now our prayers are granted,
Our boys are coming home!

O mother, calmly waiting
For that beloved son!
O sister, proudly dating
The victories he has won!
O maiden, softly humming
The love song while you roam—
Joy, joy, the boys are coming—
Our boys are coming home!

And yet—oh, keenest sorrow!
They're coming, but not all;
Full many a dark to-morrow
Shall wear its sable pall
For thousands who are sleeping
Beneath the empurpled loam;
Woe! woe! for those we're weeping,
Who never will come home!

O sad heart, hush thy grieving;
Wait but a little while!
With hoping and believing
Thy woe and fear beguile,
Wait for the joyous meeting
Beyond the starry dome,
For there our boys are waiting
To bid us welcome home.

Re-union.

With the end of the war and the re-union of the States, there should be a restoration to the Democratic fold, of all who, on account of a mistaken sense of duty, wandered therefrom, pending the revolution which has just ended.—We do not refer to those politicians who, for the sake of office or emolument, apostatised from the Democratic faith. They have eaten of the forbidden fruit, and the gate-way to the Democratic Eden is forever closed against them.—But those who imagined it to be their duty, whilst the war lasted to 'support the Government,' by supporting the Administration party, can, now that the war is over, consistently return to their old places in the Democratic ranks. In fact, they can go no where else, unless they give up all the principles of government which they have so long maintained and cherished. President Johnson himself declared, a few days ago, that he could not now change the political views which he has held all his life, in order to adopt the theories of those who favor centralization and deny the doctrine of States Rights. Let us then have a re-union of the Democracy, mutually forgiving and forgetting the differences of the past, and only looking forward to the good of the country, to be promoted through the agency of our time-honored party.

Things to Be Regretted.

Instead of suffering the remains of our honored Chief Magistrate to lie quietly in the Hall of Independence, during the last Sabbath, the permission to the public to look on the murdered body—which so ministered to a morbid curiosity—gathered hundreds of thousands of people in the streets, and produced a pressure which could only be controlled by the presence of the military. Scarcely ever was such a spectacle presented in Philadelphia. Not only was the Sabbath forgotten and desecrated, and the worship of God neglected, but that reverent quiet and solemnity which so solemn an event had called forth, was sadly interrupted, and the feelings which usually attend a mere show or exhibition were substituted. To these evils there was no counterbalancing good.—*Presbyterian.*

☞Is it any wonder that people did not think it a violation of the Sabbath, to go on that day, to look upon the remains of a man whom so-called Christian ministers style "the second Moses," "God's Anointed," the "Savior of his country," and who, because he was mortally wounded on Good Friday, is impiously likened unto Christ?

The Assassination Plot.

Letter From Beverly Tucker.

The following is the exculpatory letter of Beverly Tucker, referred to in the telegram to the Associated Press on Saturday:

MONTREAL, May 4, 1865.—*To the People of Canada*:—I have this moment seen the proclamation of Andrew Johnson, acting President of the United States, stating that "it appears from evidence in the bureau of military justice that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, was incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly C. Tucker, George N. Saunders, W. C. Cleary and others of the United States harbored in Canada," and offering rewards for the apprehension of the accused, $25,000 being offered for my arrest.

It is scarcely possible that such proclamation would have been issued unless some such "evidence" has been adduced. What such "evidence" is I am totally at a loss to conjecture. I am compelled, therefore, to content myself with the declaration that whosoever hath sworn to anything authorizing in the slightest degree suspicion of my having "incited, concerted or procured," or of any knowledge whatever by me of the attacks made on the President and Mr. Seward, or any acts or projects of a kindred character, or of any plan to kidnap or capture either of them, or any of the Federal authorities, hath blackened his soul with diabolical perjury.

Until information reached here of the attack on President Lincoln by Mr. J. Wilkes Booth, and that on Mr. Seward by some other person, I did not know that any such person as J. Wilkes Booth existed. I had never heard of him before. I don't know any of the persons in arrest at Washington, and never heard of them till I read the notices in the United States newspapers of their apprehension.

I have within a day or two past made inquiry, and ascertained that Mr. Booth left St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, on the 27th of October last. The officers of the Ontario Bank state that on that day he purchased of the bank a bill on England, for £61 12s 1d., for which he paid in American gold, and, at the same time, made a deposit of $335 Canada money, which yet remains to his credit, and that he stated that he intended to run the blockade. Whether he made such attempt, or went into the United States by railroad, I have not ascertained.

The clerks in the St. Lawrence Hall inform me that he arrived at the house on the 18th of October, being here nine days. I was not in Montreal during that time. My association with the other gentlemen named in this atrocious proclamation, has been intimate for years, and I admit it would be strange if they had any knowledge of Mr. Booth's purposes, that I should be in utter ignorance of it.

The whole business is, in my deliberate judgment, an attempt to get up a pretext for a difficulty with the British Provinces; and the consideration that since I have been here I have received nothing but hospitality and kindness from you, impels me to make this brief address to aid in the dissipation of such pretext. I have this day appealed to President Johnson and Secretary Stanton to allow me copies of the alleged evidence, with respect to myself, to give me a chance to disprove it.

I will add, that I will go before any magistrate here and verify the above by my solemn oath, and that I will agree that the United States consul, or any respectable counsel he may designate, shall cross-examine me in relation to the alleged evidence, or any other and all acts of my life.

BEVERLY TUCKER.

☞The cost of sinking an oil well five hundred feet, is about $7,500.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞Those who approve of mob law encourage assassination.

☞General Echols, in Southwestern Virginia, has disbanded his army.

☞All the Confederate cavalry in Kentucky have surrendered.

☞President Johnson is said to be in favor of abolishing the trade regulations of the Treasury Department.

☞Several regiments of troops have been sent from California to Idaho to protect the emigrants from Indian forays.

☞On June 7, an election will take place in Florida for a Governor to fill the place of John Milton, who committed suicide.

☞All restrictions on trade with and in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia have been removed.

☞A boy of 16 has been arrested in Brooklyn, as being in some way connected with the assassination.

☞The news from South America presents the usual dreary picture of revolutions in Peru, Chili, and Bolivia. Outside of those countries, however, they are of but little importance.

☞General Early is at Lynchburg, confined to his bed with rheumatism. General Rosser was captured on the 2d inst., at his home, near Hanover Court House, Virginia.

☞A demand for the surrender of all persons supposed to have been engaged in the conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Lincoln has been made upon the Canadian authorities.

☞Jeff. Thompson surrendered with his entire force on the 24 inst.

☞Samuel McCubbin, formerly of Baltimore, is said to have conveyed from Richmond the specie reported to be now in possession of Jeff. Davis.

☞A number of unemployed Generals will be mustered out of the service in a week or two, if they do not take the hint and resign.

☞The remains of President Lincoln were interred at Springfield, Illinois, on the 4th inst.; they arrived there on the 3d.

☞It is said that Jefferson Davis has rented a house in Porto Rico, through an agent in that city.

☞The Richmond *Whig* states that nearly all the leading officials of that city have taken the oath of allegiance.

☞Fernando Wood, Mrs. and Miss Wood were the guests of the Lord Mayor of London on the 17th ult.

☞Gen. Halleck requires an oath of allegiance as a preliminary to the transaction of any business in Richmond, including even the performance of a marriage ceremony.

☞The President's mansion is to be repainted and refurnished throughout before it will be taken possession of by President Johnson.

☞Government will pay $1,000,000 to discharged soldiers and others during the month of May.

☞Governor Curtin has changed the day of humiliation in Pennsylvania to June 1, so as to conform to the President's proclamation.

☞What we can't understand—how a minister of the gospel can preach one sinner into Heaven, from a box in a theatre, and another into Hell, from a bench in a circus.

☞Phillipsburg, in this state, always heretofore a "Republican" town, gave about 100 Democratic majority, at a recent election held in that place, for local officers.

☞Dr. F. C. Doyle has removed from Bloody Run to Coaldale, where he will continue the practice of his profession. The Doctor is a good physician and a clever fellow. We wish him success, with all our heart.

☞Dead. The Elephant "Hannibal," attached to Thayer and Noyes' Circus, which exhibited in this place, on Friday last, died at Centreville, on Sunday morning last, aged about 66 years. He was buried on the spot where he died. He was the largest elephant ever brought to this country. His owners held an insurance upon him for $10,000.

☞Organized—the "Bedford Mutual Oil Company." At a meeting of the stockholders at the store of J. B. Farquhar, in this place, held on Friday evening last, the following named officers were elected: President, James B. Farquhar; Secretary and Treasurer, Jacob Reed; Directors, J. M. Shoemaker, B. F. Meyers, J. H. Schell, H. F. Smith, W. Masters and F. D. Beegle. Fifty thousand shares of stock have already been sold. The company will commence the sinking of two wells on their property on Cherry Run, by the 20th of June, prox.

☞It is always with pain that we refer to the conduct of ministers of the gospel who forget their calling and dabble in things calculated to destroy their usefulness and create trouble in their congregations. On the other hand, it always gives us pleasure to commend the behavior of such as refrain from interference in politics and endeavor to unite and harmonize the people over whose religious welfare they are called to preside. The present pastor of the M. E. Church, in this place, we are glad to hear, belongs to this latter class. We hope he may be able to re-unite the M. E. congregation, and doubt not that he will succeed in doing so, if he continues in the course which he has thus far pursued.

GENERAL SHERMAN.—The headquarters of General Sherman are being established at Alexandria, his chief of staff. Gen. Webster, superintending the arrangements of the offices, &c. The General himself will pay a visit to Charleston, Savannah and other points along the coast previous to his coming to Alexandria.—*Wash. Star.*

National Debts and U. S. Stocks.

The creation of national debts is not a modern improvement, but the ability of a great nation to provide for a great debt, and to make it the most convenient and best form of personal property, is a modern wonder. The debt of Great Britain was begun by raising a million sterling by loan in 1692, and when her great contest with Louis XIV was terminated, the debt had reached fifty millions. Many statesmen and economists were then alarmed at the great burden which had been imposed upon the industry of the country, but when the war of the Austrian succession had swelled this amount to eighty millions, Macaulay says that historians and orators pronounced the case to be desperate. But when war again broke out, and the national debt was rapidly carried up to one hundred and forty millions, men of theory and business both pronounced that the fatal day had certainly arrived. David Hume said that, although, by taxing its energies to the utmost, the country might possibly live through it, the experiment must never be repeated—even a small increase might be fatal. Granville said the nation must sink under it unless some portion of the load was borne by the American Colonies, and the attempt to impose this load produced the war of the revolution, and, instead of *diminishing*, added another hundred millions to the burden. Again, says Macaulay, was England given over, but again she was more prosperous than ever before. But when at the close of her Napoleonic wars in 1816, this debt had been swelled up to the enormous sum of over eight hundred millions sterling, or four thousand three hundred million dollars, or nearly one-half the entire property of the United Kingdom, the stoutest heart, the firmest believer in national progress and national development, might well have been appalled. But in the very face of this mountain of obligation—to say nothing of her vast colonial possessions—the property of the British nation has been more than trebled, and her debt is now a charge of but 12½ per cent. against it. All that Great Britain has done in paying her debt, we shall do, and more, with ours. We have vast territories untouched by the plow, mines of all precious metals of which we have hardly opened the doors, a population full of life, energy, enterprise and industry, and the accumulated wealth of money and labor of the old countries pouring into the lap of our giant and ever-to-be-united republic. During the fiercest and most exhausting of all possible wars, we have demonstrated our national strength—and all the world over, national strength is but another name for national credit. "As good as U. S. Stocks" will soon be synonymous the world over with "as good as British Consols." For our part, we think a U. S. Treasury note, bearing seven and three-tenths annual interest, is just as much better than British Consols as the rate of interest is higher. Some of our timid brethren, who shipped their gold to London and invested in consols, are now glad to sell out and invest at home at a round loss—and serves them right.—*New Yorker.*

Important Proclamation by the President.

The Assassination of Mr. Lincoln—$100,000 Reward offered for the Arrest of Jeff. Davis- Large Rewards for the Arrests of his Fellows.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It appears from evidence in the bureaus of military justice that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia, and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Saunders, William C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States harbored in Canada:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do offer and promise for the arrest of the said persons, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards:

One hundred thousand dollars reward for the arrest of Jefferson Davis:

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Clement C. Clay.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of George N. Saunders.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Beverly Tucker.

Ten thousand dollars for the arrest of William C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost Marshal General of the United States is directed to cause description of the said persons, with notice of the above reward to be published.

{L. S.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth. By the President,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

W. HUNTER, Acting Sec'y of State.

Who Taught Assassination?

In our last issue, says the Bellefonte *Watchman*, of May 5, we proved beyond doubt that if the puritan abolitionists did not openly advocate the assassination of Presidents Jackson and Buchanan, they at least attempted to palliate the crime by excusing the criminal. We have now a little additional testimony to add to that, which shows that they have not only been excusers of assassins but have taught assassination and boasted of having men ready and willing to carry it out upon the person of their *own* President should he pursue a certain course. In August of last year, Deacon Gray, a leading abolitionist of Ohio, wrote a letter, over his own signature, which was published in the *Ohio State Journal*, the organ of the abolition party in Ohio, from which we clip the following extract:

"I like the spirit of the Major in command of the 60th Ohio. When, in his presence, the question was presumptuously asked, "Shall we eventually have to compromise?" He turned with a withering look and said, "I entered this campaign with over 800 men; to-day I can muster 192, and I tell you that if the President hints even at 'compromise,' THERE ARE 192 ASSASSINS IN MY COMMAND READY TO MARCH, solitary and alone, TO THE WHITE HOUSE. *We wish our friends at home had this spirit*—'tis the spirit of the Federal army, who bear the burden."

Is this not enough? When the mystery that hangs around the assassination of Abraham Lincoln is unraveled, it may, and we have no doubt will, show to the world, puritanism as the guilty perpetrator of the bloody deed.

Andrew Johnson's Record.

HIS OPINIONS ON POPULAR GOVERNMENT LONG CHERISHED CANNOT BE CHANGED—WHAT THESE OPINIONS ARE, AS DRAWN FROM HIS CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

"In regard to my future course, I will now make no professions, no pledges. I have been connected somewhat actively with public affairs and *to the history of my past public acts, which is familiar to you, I refer for those principles which have governed me heretofore, and will guide me hereafter.* In general, I will say, I have long labored for the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of mankind. My opinions as to the nature of popular government have long been cherished, and *constituted as I am, it is now too late in life for me to change them. I believe that government was made for man, not man for government.*

[From President Johnson's speech to citizens of Illinois, April 18, 1865.]

In the Senate of the United States, May 21, 1860, the question being on the passage of certain resolutions a division being demanded, the vote was taken on each separately, with the following result:

THE STATES FREE AND INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGNTIES.

Resolved, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government for the increased security of each against dangers, domestic as well as foreign; and that any intermeddling by one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the other, on any pretext whatever, political, moral or religious, with the desire to their disturbance or subversion, is in violation of the Constitution, insulting to the States so interfered with, endangers their peace and tranquility—objects for which the Constitution was formed—and, by necessary consequence, tends to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, JOHNSON of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, and Wilson—10

INTERFERENCE WITH SLAVERY IN THE STATES A BREACH OF FAITH.

2. *Resolved*, That negro slavery, as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions, inherited from our ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element in the apportionment of power among the States, and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of the non-slaveholding States of the Union in relation to this institution, can justify them or their citizens in open or covert attacks thereon with a view to its overthrow, and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively on entering into the constitutional campact which formed the Union, and are a manifest breach of faith and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, JOHNSON of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—20.

THE UNION RESTS ON THE EQUALITY OF THE STATES.

3. *Resolved*, That the Union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members, and that it is especially the duty of the Senate which represents the States in their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate either in relation to persons or property in the Territories—which are the common possessions of the United States—so as to give advantages to the citizens of one State which are not equally allowed to those of every other State.

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigelow, Bragg, Brown, Bright, Clement, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson. Johnson of Arkansas, JOHNSON of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—18.

CONGRESS NO POWER OVER SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

4. *Resolved*, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, possess power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common territories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains.

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., JOHNSON, of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.—21.

CONGRESSIONAL PROTECTION OF SLAVES IN THE TERRITORIES.

5. *Resolved*, That if the experience should at any time prove that the judicial and executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the Territorial Government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency within the limits of the constitutional power.

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Chestnut, Clay. Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., JOHNSON of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Ten Eyck, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Hamlin and Trumbull—2.

NEW STATES TO BE ADMITTED WITH OR WITHOUT SLAVERY AS THE PEOPLE DECIDE.

6. *Resolved*, That the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a Constitution to be admitted as a State into the Union, may then, for the first time—like a people of a State when forming a new Constitution—decide for themselves, whether slavery, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and "they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., JOHNSON of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Dixon, Foot, Foster, Hale, Pugh, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—12.

THE PROVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION IN RELATION TO THE RENDITION OF SLAVES MUST BE CARRIED OUT.

7. *Resolved*, That the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed; and that the laws of 1793 and 1850, which were enacted to secure its execution, and the main features of which being similar, bear the impress of nearly seventy years of sanction by the highest judicial authority, should be honestly and faithfully observed and maintained by all who enjoy the benefits of our compact of union; and that all acts of individuals or of State Legislature to defeat the purpose or nullify the requirements of that provision, and the laws made in pursuance of it are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., JOHNSON of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Foot, Hale, Wade and Wilson—6.

Roman Catholics and the Tribune.

From the N. Y. Daily News, May 5.

The *Tribune*, to our great surprise, to our greater regret, attempts to fasten upon the Roman Catholic religion a responsibility for the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. This is done, it is true, by insinuation, but that kink of attack is more unjust and ungenerous than direct accusation. It says of the counties of Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's, in Maryland, that "they have been in ardent and active sympathy with the rebellion from the outset;" that "the plot to assassinate President Lincoln and other chiefs of our Government had here many of its ramifications. Booth had roamed over it day after day while preparing to commit his meditated crime with the least possible risk; hither he had fled with his more immediate accomplice for shelter and succor the moment his crime was complete, and here he was hidden and nursed until he was able to make his way across the river into Virginia. And nowhere, within the preponderantly loyal States was there another region half so well fitted for his purpose, or so well affected toward his horrible enterprise."

It is doubtless true that Booth, immediately before and after the perpetration of his crime, was within the limits of the counties so described; but that circumstance is probably due to the vicinity of that region to the scene of the assassination. Booth could not have well avoided being in Maryland immediately after he left the district of Columbia, and we cannot understand why the counties in question should be denounced on account of their geographical position. But why does the *Tribune* commence its list of charges against those counties with the assertion that "they are predominantly Roman Catholic in faith?" Is that fact one of the counts in the indictment? It is evident that the *Tribune* would have it appear so, for otherwise there would be no significance in its allusion to the religious faith of those communities.

A majority of the soldiers who have served in the Federal ranks throughout this war are of the religious persuasion that is thus denounced by the *Tribune*. The camps of Grant and Sherman are "predominantly Roman Catholic in faith." Is that a reason why the loyalty of those veterans shall be doubted, or are they, therefore, to be considered in sympathy with the murderer, or "well affected toward this horrible enterprise?" We beseech our cotemporary not to foment a religious war, as a sequel to the political one that is about to close.

Strange Inconsistency.

Papers in Philadelphia and elsewhere, that went into deep mourning for the assassination of President Lincoln, rejoice over the late attempt to assassinate the two Ingersolls, and allow the culprits to go unpunished.—*Westchester Jeffersonian.*

BOOTH VS. JOHN BROWN.—There is quite a coincidence between these two notorious murderers, relative to their capture. Both were driven to the wall by their pursuers, and both were shot while defending themselves; Booth's wound being mortal, and that of John Brown's being very painful though not mortal, and he was compelled to limp to the gallows with an unhealed wound, he not being as lucky as Booth. Both were bold, brave and bad men, who conspired against the laws of their country.

☞Governor Curtin has made arrangements that whenever a Pennsylvania soldier is killed or dies of disease while in the service, transportation is furnished for one person from his home to the place where the remains of the soldier may be, and also for both the person who goes for the body of the deceased and the remains back to his home. The transportation is furnished by Colonel H. H. Gregg, Chief of Transportation at Harrisburg. In applying for transportation the name of the deceased soldier, his rank, company, regiment, date of death and the name of the friend going for his remains should be given.

Ho! For Mexico.

From the Philadelphia Press.

It is very evident that the valuable region of country known as Mexico occupies a very considerable share of attention. Several organizations are being perfected in this city, all apparently acting under one head.

There is much mystery connected with the movement, but the idea of the Monroe doctrine seems to be decidedly popular. Even some of the detectives, who have been in Mexico, are rather shy in conversation on the subject, but they would be "delighted to visit that place once more." All they say, is, the movement is a "big thing," and "sufficient to the day is the evil thereof." This is equivocal language, but accompanied with sly winks, nods, &c, may be considered significant of something, not desirable at the present time to be made public.

We hear of parties who desire to visit Mexico by water instead of overland. Seventy men, who have seen sea and naval service, are already organized, and the commander is a gentleman truly loyal, once in the service, stationed in foreign waters. It is also hinted that vessels are being or will be fitted out at Baltimore and manned by hardy crews. Our large cities are now over populated, and as it is likely the number will be swelled to an almost indefinite extent in a few months, it is thought proper by the enterprising gentlemen engaged in the emigrant movement to prepare an outlet at once through which the tide of population may readily flow. Incident to this movement, there will be quite a demand for some of the United States vessels, to be sold to the highest bidder, in a short time.

Indian Troubles.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 5.—A party of six Indians murdered four persons named Jewett in Blue Earth county. A half-breed named Campbell was lynched as one of the murderers. In his confession he stated that nine bands of Indians, numbering 100 each, were in the vicinity of Mankato. Plenty of troops are in the vicinity, and they will probably capture the raiders, and prevent further mischief.

BLOWING OUT KEROSENE LAMPS.—The danger of blowing out kerosene or carbon oil lamps from the top is greater than people generally suppose. There are several instances on record where lives have been lost by the explosion of lamps from this practice. The following explanation of the causes that produce the explosion are worth considering and heeding:

First—The oil in the lamp is generally low, leaving more room for gas.

Second—The gas is very inflammable, and will always explode when ignited.

Third—In blowing the blaze down, it ignites the gas.

The inference is, a lamp should never be blown out from the top. The wick may not perfectly fill the tube, and the flame may go down, when the gas comes up.

Fourth—The less oil in the lamp the greater danger.

☞The Compromise between Grant and Lee, was worth twenty battles to the country, and a Compromise at the beginning of the war, would have been worth all the life, treasure and suffering it has cost. The cost alone would fill the land with churches and literary institutions.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

☞The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Lutheran church, next Sabbath. Preparatory service on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

—MARRIED—

HOOVER—WINEGARDNER.—On Thursday evening, 4th inst., by the Rev. N. H. Skyles, at the residence of the bride's father, in Napier township, Mr. Philip Hoover to Miss Sarah Winegardner.

To Die in a Bad Cause

as those who fall in the rebel ranks undoubtedly do, is foolish. But on the other hand

Dyeing for a Good Cause

as those who are wise and prudent enough to remedy the defects of nature with

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

are doing every day, in every City of the Union, is eminently praiseworthy. This peaceful revolution is going on throughout the whole land, and thus beauty and harmony supplant homeliness and incongruity. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [May 5—1m

Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Mail train, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas station at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 6.58 p. m.

Accommodation, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas at 9.25 a. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 12.35 p. m.

Mail train, southward, leaves Huntingdon, at 8 a. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.10 a. m.

Accommodation, southward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 p. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 7.10 p. m.

A line of coaches from Bedford, connects with the trains at Mt. Dallas, leaving Bedford at 8 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Bedford Markets.

[*Corrected weekly by J. B. Farquhar.*]

Flour, per barrel,	$10 00	Potatoes, per bus.	.50
Wheat, per bush.	2 00	Eggs, per dozen,	.15
Rye, per bushel.	1 50	Butter, per lb.	.30
Corn, per bushel,	1 25	Lard, per lb.	.20
Oats, per bushel,	75	Bacon, per lb.	.20

Announcements.

[Rates for announcing candidates: District Attorney, $3.00; Treasurer, $3.00; Associate Judge, $2.00; Commissioner, $2.00; Poor Director, $1.00, Auditor, $1.00; cash, in advance.]

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce JOHN PALMER, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce E. F. KERR, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

TREASURER.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce GEORGE MARDORFF, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. MEYERS: Please announce WILLIAM BOWLES, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce ISAAC KENSINGER, Esq., of Liberty township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are requested to announce MICHAEL S. RITCHEY, Esq., of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

CAUTION FROM THE

AMERICAN WATCH CO.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great number, calculated by their utter worthlessness to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from imposition, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches.

The FIRST has the name "AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The SECOND has the name "APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The THIRD has the name "P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name American Watch Co. painted on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The FOURTH has the name "WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the 'Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass.,' —no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the 'Soldier's Watch.' Others are named the "Appleton Watch Co.;" others the "P. S. BARTLEY," instead of our "P. S. Bartlett;" besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

We also caution the public, and particularly soldiers, against buying certain articles CALLED watches, so freely advertised in illustrated papers as "Army Watches," "Officers' Watches," "Magic Time Observers," "Arriana Watches," &c., the prices of which are stated to be from seven to sixteen dollars. A good watch, in these times, cannot be afforded for any such money.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
182 Broadway, New York.

May 5, 1865—1m.

GREAT SUCCESS

OF THE

BEDFORD CO. MUTUAL OIL COMPANY.

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock $150,000, Par Value $1.00.

No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Islands Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells. The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territory of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-floor, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company*, as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases, boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

PRESIDENT,

JAMES B. FARQUHAR,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS,

WILLIAM MASTERS,
HENRY F. SMITH,
J. HENRY SCHELL,
B. F. MEYERS,
J. M. SHOEMAKER,
F. D. BEEGLE.

☞Persons desiring Stock in this Company will please call immediately upon any one of the above named officers of the Company.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of $300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. *In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold*—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.

Two cents	"	"	"	$100	"
Ten	"	"	"	$500	"
20	"	"	"	$1000	"
$1	"	"	"	$5000	"

More and More Desirable.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the *ONLY LOAN IN MARKET* now offered by the Government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD BEARING BONDS

Which are always worth a premium.

Free from Taxation.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

Subscribe Quickly.

Less than $200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. *It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.*

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

May 12, 1865—2m

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, and First National Bank of Huntingdon.

BRIDGE LETTING.

The Commissioners of Bedford County will let, on the premises, on Saturday, June 3d, 1865, to the lowest and best bidder, a Bridge to be built across the Shawnee Run, at Statler's Mill, in Napier township. Plan and specifications can be seen at the office of John P. Reed, or on the premises on day of sale. By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

May 12, 1865.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Mary Sill, administratrix of the estate of Abraham Sill, late of Bedford township, deceased, to and amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 23d day of May, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

May 12, 1865.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH W. SLEEK, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE H. SLEEK,
May 12, 1865—6t Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Bralliar, late of Hopewell township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bloody Run, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BENDER,
May 5—6t Adm'r.

NOTICE TO TAVERN KEEPERS.

Licenses granted May Term, 1865, and in my hands for collection, if not lifted in ten days, will be returned to the Court according to law.

J. B. FARQUHAR, Treasurer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair township containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land.—There is a good

Log House, Double Log Barn, Wagon Shed, Small Frame Stable, and a good Spring House, with excellent water, near the House. Also, a fine YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,

of choice fruit, with a number of fine Peach and Cherry trees.

ALSO—ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, in same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.

ALSO—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary outbuildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to

DR. S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE,
May 5—2m St. Clairsville.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
February 10, 1865—1y New York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, New York.

February 3, 1865—6m.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, New York.

Feb. 3, 1865—6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jonathan C. Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd., having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

LEVI HARDINGER,
April 21—6t Adm'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, Pa.

WM. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.

Terms moderate to suit the times.

April 28, 1865—1y

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

J. ALSIP, Auctioneer.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on FRIDAY the 2d of June, 1865, one of the most desirable farms in Bedford township situate about one mile from the Hollidaysburg Pike, containing 101 acres, and 20 perches and allowance of first class limestone Land, all under a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a

NEW TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

well finished,

NEW BANK BARN, with Carriage House,

a well of never failing water at the door,

NEW SAW MILL,

in good order and in a fine neighborhood for timber. The undersigned has a lease of 8 years, of two rows of apple trees on the mansion tract of Philip Zimmers, dec'd. There is a young Orchard of choise fruit on the premises. Peaches of the best quality. There are about 75 acres cleared of which 15 acres are meddow, of the very best quality, the ballance well timbered. A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase will pay them amply for their trouble. This valuble farm is about 3½ miles North of Bedford.

Terms easy which will be made known on the day of sale.

PHILIP ZIMMERS,

April 28, 1865.

STAND FROM UNDER!

CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell

AT

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent

ON FORMER PRICES.

WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONNADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MARCH 25TH, 1865.

BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at

FARQUHAR'S

CHEAP CORNER!

EAST PITT STREET,

BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.

Save Money!

Buy your Goods at

REDUCED PRICES!

ALL KINDS OF GOODS—

Carpetings, Muslins,

Calicoes, &c., &c.,

at greatly reduced prices for Cash, at

CRAMER & CO'S.

March 24, 1865.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Devore, late of Londonderry tp., deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CORNELIUS DEVORE,
ISAAC DEVORE,
April 28.—6ts* Executors.

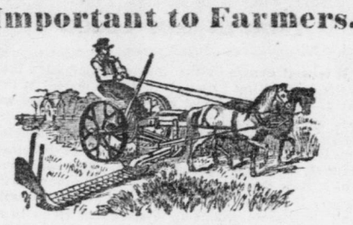
Dr. F. C. DOYLE,

(COALDALE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,)

Graduate of the University of Maryland, and late Resident Physician to the Baltimore Infirmary.

May 5, 1865.

Important to Farmers.



Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated "*FARMER MOWING MACHINES*," before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at $150, cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4½ feet, light 2 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.

ALSO,

20 Gum Spring Grain Seeders,

at $10 less than manufacturers price, CASH, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."

ALSO,

Combined Self-Raking Reapers,

at less than present cost.

HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,

at winter rates.

Hardware of all Kinds,

at reduced prices.

WM. HARTLEY,
April 14, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

New Skirt for 1865.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WEST' BRADLEY & CAREY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) SOLE PROPRIETORS and MANUFACTURERS, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Streets New York.

THIS INVENTION consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously Braided Tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible Elastic and Durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape twice as long as any other Skirt.

THE WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all Crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded, when in use, to occupy a small place as easily as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the "Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt" for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies, they are superior to all others.

They are the best quality in every part, and unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

FOR SALE in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. ☞Inquire for the "Duplex Elliptic Skirt."

April 7, 1865—13w

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF Wild Cherry.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,

INCLUDING EVEN

CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler,

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.

HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.

☞Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.

I have on several occasions used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. ELLIOTT, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry:

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For Sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
Has fully established the superiority of
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,
Over all other healing preparations.

It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX, FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, NO. 491 Broadway, New-York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston
And by all Druggists.

May 6, 1864—sowly

Stray Sheep.

Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, in South Woodberry township, 39 head of Sheep, marked with a hole in the right ear and a piece cut out of the left ear, on the lower side. Any person returning the same, or giving information concerning them, to the owner, will be suitably rewarded.

JEREMIAH GROWDEN.

May 12—3t

FULLING AND CARDING.

The undersigned respectfully informs the friends and customers of the late Joseph W. Sleek, that the Fulling and Carding business formerly carried on by deceased, will be continued in the name of the subscriber. All kinds of work in this line done on short notice and at cheap rates.

GEORGE H. SLEEK.

New Paris, May 5—3ts.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 350 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay, &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

April 7, 1865.

JOHN T. KEAGY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.

Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, 1865.

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door South of the "Mengel House."

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1864.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. ALSIP & SON,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.

REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA:	BEDFORD,
Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Boyd & Hough,	Hon. W. T. Daugherty
Armor Young & Bros.,	B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

C. N. HICKOK, J. G. MENNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG STORE, ON JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD. Terms reasonable.

H. C. REAMER.

December 9, 1864

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., *Practical and Analytical Chemists,* Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where, and by B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

The Second Quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution commences APRIL 12. The rates are reasonable. All branches, useful and ornamental, taught.

J. W. HUGHES, Principal.
Miss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress.

ESTATE OF GEORGE SHARP, DEC'D.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of George Sharp, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID M. REPLOGLE,

March 31—6t* Adm'r.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid LIVERY STABLE is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG STORE, ON JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD. Terms reasonable.

H. C. REAMER.

December 2, 1864

IMPORTANT

TO ALL

INVALIDS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever,* the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

Iron as a Medicine

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an *"Iron Constitution."*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Is a SPECIFIC for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by *Debility* or a *Low State of the System.*

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

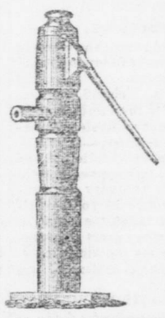
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chronicle.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. K. Kendall, M. D.,
Rev. Gurdon Robins,	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.,
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,	Francis Dana, M. D.,
Rev. T. Starr King,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	J. Antonio Sanches, M. D.,
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch,	Abraham Wendell, M. D.
Rev. Henry Upham,	A. A. Hayes, M. D.,
Rev. P. C. Headley,	J. R. Chilton, M. D.,
Eev. John W. Olmstead,	H. E. Kinney, M. D.

Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Heals Old Sores.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Ringworm, Corns, &c., &c.
No Family should be without it.
ONLY 25 cents a box.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston,
And by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers,
May 12, 1864—eowly.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA—Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 9, 1864—1y.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Deibaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY
WITH
PAUL GRAFF, ISAAC WATKIN, WM. H. WEIMER, THOS. SAPPINGTON.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 426 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR
H. L. HOOD,
WITH
WM. W. PAUL & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOT & SHOE
WAREHOUSE,
623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth
PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN
WITH
Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.
Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Barbara Bassler, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims are required to present them forthwith for settlement.

SAMUEL BASSLER, Adm'r.

April 28, 1865—6t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between C. K. Hillegass & J. H. Hillegass, under the title of "Hillegass & Co.," Buena Vista, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of April, 1865. The business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand under the firm of "Zeigler & Hillegass." The books of the late firm will remain with C. K. Hillegass, upon whom all persons indebted to said firm must call within three months and settle by cash or note, after which time all unsettled accounts will be left with a Justice for collection.

C. K. HILLEGASS,
April 21—3t J. H. HILLEGASS.

VALUABLE FARM

AND

TANNERY FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres. 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address

T. H. & N. J. LYONS,
March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

Spring and Summer

GOODS

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising

GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms. Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS, thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cts. per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 23, 1864—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. December 23, 1864—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE.

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poll-evil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture. There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Dec. 23, '64—1y

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

HORSES HOGS CATTLE.

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

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Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 23—1y

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